

# BULLETIN

## CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

NEW SERIES, VOL. III, No. 2

FEBRUARY 15, 1924

President—HENRY W. THURSTON, New York  
Secretary—MISS RUTH BEROLZHEIMER, Chicago  
Director—C. C. CARSTENS, New York

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

MISS GEORGIA G. RALPH Chairman	DR. HELEN T. WOOLLEY MISS RUTH BEROLZHEIMER MISS MARY E. BORETZ
J. PRENTICE MURPHY	

*"Our grand business is to see, not what lies dimly at the distance, but what lies clearly close at hand."*—THOMAS CARLYLE.

### TO MEMBERS:

#### APPOINTMENTS

MISS Mary Irene Atkinson has resigned her position as head of the Bureau of Inspection of Institutions of the Ohio State Department of Public Welfare, and becomes the Director of the Department of Institutional Care of the Child Welfare League of America, beginning work on February 18th.

Howard W. Hopkirk has been appointed Special Assistant in the same Department of the League, to study, through the Federal Council of Churches, the needs of church children's institutions and the best way of rendering service to them.

*From "IT SEEMS TO ME," by Heywood Broun, The New York World.*

"Being one of that most abused of classes, the adolescents, I hope I may be permitted to say a few words in their defense," writes E. K. "You are right in saying that the adolescent is not quite as funny an individual as Mr. Tarkington would have us think. But I most emphatically disagree with you when you say that it is the realization of sex that makes serious this period of one's life. True, sex becomes something strange, to be talked of in whispers and foolish giggles, but, after all, it is a natural and logical thing, and therefore not nearly as mystifying and terrible as the realization of death. That is what makes the years between fifteen and twenty in some ways the most unhappy in one's entire existence.

"In childhood life seems to be an endless playtime, with vague visions of a dim future when one will be grown up. But when one grows older, suddenly comes the realization of death. Every child is told that he must die some day, but it means nothing to him. But now this fact strikes him with full force. 'Some day I have got to die! How will death get me?' Such

thoughts and horrible hallucinations hold one in their slimy clutches. The great questions of life and death, God, hereafter, become vital and real, and permeate the entire being.

"The next thought is, 'What is the purpose of life?' And each one answers it in his own way, for that question has really never been answered. Then each goes forth with a purpose, be it worth while or despicable, and really lives up to it from then on.

"I'm just barely coming out of this horrible nightmare myself, and I assure you it is the most hair-raising thing a person could think of. And when one delves deeper into these great mysteries questions arise that would make any one go mad.

"The great trouble is that once this stage is passed people forget what they themselves have gone through and can no longer understand the younger generation. If they did, we would have less of those bright comedies of Mr. Tarkington's and more of the grimmest tragedies of the soul that could be conceived by Ibsen or Maeterlinck."

#### EUGENIC ASPECTS OF ILLEGITIMACY

In the December number of the *Journal of Social Hygiene*, Paul Popenoe, editor of the *Journal of Heredity*, and author of a recently published book entitled "Applied Eugenics," writes a thought-provoking article called, "Some Eugenic Aspects of Illegitimacy." We quote a few paragraphs:

"Everyone must sympathize with the plight of the child born out of wedlock, and be anxious to see him accorded every mitigation of his lot that is compatible with the welfare of the whole race; but beyond this a eugenicist cannot go. The mores of monogamous marriage have been built up, as the product of a sort of natural selection, throughout the evolution of man; they are not to be tampered with except after much more careful study than has apparently been given to the subject by most of those who argue that 'every child has a right to have two parents.' Moreover, even if the constitution should be amended to declare that there is no stigma attached to illegitimacy, society would continue to stigmatize the illegitimate so long as people feel that there is cause for pride in descent from intelligent, self-controlled, socially minded ancestors, and cause for humiliation in descent from feeble-minded, weakly inhibited, and anti-social ancestors.

"The trouble is that the reformers who want to give every child two parents are guided not by biology, which has already given every child two parents, but by sentiment. Their principal desire is not to further the

progressive evolution of the race, but to make things easier for the unmarried mother and to secure better nurture for her child. Both of these ambitions are commendable within limits, but not beyond.

"As far as the mother is concerned, it cannot be held that the father is the invariable sinner, and the woman in the case merely a weak and helpless victim of his perfidy. In many cases the woman is quite as much to blame as the man. Reformers would remove the stigma from her by making her motherhood just as sacred and honorable as any other kind of motherhood. Apart from the fact that such an end cannot be achieved, in the face of the present mores, it may well be asked why all motherhood should be placed on the same basis. There is a big distinction between thoughtfulness and a sense of responsibility, and the kind of motherhood that produces children out of levity, recklessness, and the inability to escape the consequences. I can see no reason why the former type should not be honored and the latter stigmatized.

"In order to make the two kinds of motherhood more indistinguishable, there is a short cut to human morality much in vogue in some quarters, which consists in getting hold of the man in the case, and forcing him to marry the woman, provided, of course, he is not already married to some other woman. Apart from the fact that in many cases this produces loveless marriages, which turn out badly (as I believe experienced social workers testify), thereby leading to further marital unfaithfulness and increased disintegration of the monogamous ideal, it must be noted that this kind of marriage does not provide for good sexual selection. From a eugenic point of view, it is therefore not to be encouraged."

#### A STUDY OF MOTHERS' AID WORK

In the fall of 1921 the Buffalo Foundation made a study of the work of the Erie County (New York) Board of Child Welfare, which does a more adequate piece of work in helping widowed mothers than is often found. While the principle of aid to mothers with minor children has found legislative endorsement in forty-four of the states, the allowances are in many cases so small as to defeat the object of such legislation by keeping the family at the poverty line; in other cases the conditions are so restrictive that many capable mothers are deprived of this help on technical legal grounds. Children's workers are naturally interested in the extension of such assistance to as many families as are capable of benefiting by it. We summarize certain of the conclusions of the Erie County study with this in mind.

At the time the cases studied were receiving aid the Erie County authorities were paying a minimum of \$5.00 per week per child for institutional care, which, under the New York Law, is the maximum allowance that may be given a mother for each child, \$21.66 per month. The study was made of 125 families which had received aid from the Board but had passed from

care a year and a half previous to the date of the study. In these families there were 411 children at the time allowances were given, 226 of whom were between the ages of 6 and 13 years. Only six parents were not known to have lived in the United States more than ten years and three-quarters of all were Americans. Principal causes of death of the fathers were tuberculosis, 25; pneumonia, 18; heart trouble, 15; accident, 12; dropsy, 7; with over a score of other diseases accounting for the rest. Both skilled trades and unskilled occupations were represented in the occupations of the fathers, with the latter predominating.

After being aided for various periods of time these families passed from care for the following reasons: 67 families became independent, 36 widows remarried, 8 families proved unco-operative, 8 proved to be unfit for children, 6 were discontinued for miscellaneous reasons. Frequently, of course, the economic independence was brought about by the assistance of the boys and girls who had come to working age; sometimes the remarriages were successful, sometimes they were distinctly prejudicial to the interests of both mother and children. At any rate, they removed the family from the supervision of the Board of Child Welfare.

While it is admittedly impossible to estimate the economic and social status of a family with mathematical accuracy the study did attempt to compare the status of these families at the time they passed from care with their previous condition, with the following results:

Present Conditions Grading Better . . . . .	18
Present Conditions Grading Same . . . . .	31
Present Conditions Grading Worse . . . . .	31

Reasonable case work and supervision accompanied the financial contact of the Board with all of these cases, so that the ratings above have more than a financial significance. It is interesting to note that of the 31 cases rated as having declined in status 19 are still rated as "fair" or better. This whole showing is probably rather unique in Mothers' Aid Work for maintaining or improving the status of the family while receiving assistance.

The financial side of the study is also very illuminating. The largest amount granted to any one family was \$1440.50 over a period of two years and ten months, or \$42.37 per month in a family of seven children under sixteen years. (The report finds that this large family is not yet satisfactorily rehabilitated and recommends that further aid be given.) The smallest amount given was \$10.00 in one payment, never repeated because of unco-operative attitude of the mother. The average period during which aid was given was one



year and seven months, and the average amount per family for this period was \$417.61, or \$21.98 per month. The gross sum expended for the assistance of these 411 children in 125 families was \$55,333.94. The cost of caring for this number of children for a year and seven months in institutions or foster homes makes an interesting financial contrast.

When one considers that families were kept together, ties of family loyalty strengthened in most instances, children retained in normal contact with everyday life, the above statistics take on added meaning. One wonders how often such a record could be matched in other states that aid widowed mothers.

### THE FEEBLEMINDED IN OHIO

According to a report of the State Department of Public Welfare of Ohio (Publication No. 22) there are 15,000 feeble-minded persons in Ohio in need of supervision, training, control and segregation. A five-year program looking toward the solution of this problem is offered by Dr. E. M. Baehr and Miss N. M. Thornburgh, of the Bureau of Juvenile Research. Seventy percent. of those receiving aid as dependents are either feeble-minded or show evidence of some other gross mental disorder. Thirty percent. of the inmates of the industrial schools, reformatories, and state penitentiaries are mentally deranged, so that the present provision made for them is not suited to their needs. It is recommended that a new and completely equipped training school for defectives, caring for not to exceed 2,000 patients, be provided. The State has already appropriated money for the purchase of land for this institution. It is likewise recommended that the Bureau of Juvenile Research be expanded into a Bureau of Welfare Research and made the center of an intelligent campaign against feeble-minded and other mental disorders, with representatives of this Bureau stationed in the industrial schools and penal institutions; and that mobile psychiatric clinics be provided, that legal provision be made for voluntary commitments, and that the limitations on the number of voluntary commitments be removed.

### STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

The United States Census Bureau has released some interesting figures on marriage and divorce, among which are the following:

In 1916 there were 1055 marriages and 112 divorces per 100,000 of population. In 1922 there were 1033 marriages and 136 divorces for the same number of population.

The number of marriages to one divorce varies very much in different parts of the United States. In the District of Columbia there were 35.8 marriages to one divorce; in New York 22.6, and then it scales down to Nevada where it was 0.9. South Carolina permits of no divorce.

In 1916 the per cent. of cases in which children were affected by the decree of divorce was 37.7. A corresponding figure for 1922 has not yet been published.

### A SUMMER TRIP

Members who think of going abroad may receive from the Wayfarers Travel Agency, 45 W. 34th Street, New York City, details of several tours in Europe for the study of child welfare, prison reform, town planning, etc. These tours are timed for the months of July and August.

**The various publications from which quotations are made are generally on file in this office and may be procured for fuller study.**

### IMPORTANT COMING CONGRESSES

The Third Session of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare will be held in Paris early in June this year. Among the topics to be discussed are:

Open-air Schools.

Protection of Children of Working Women.

Tests for Vocational Training.

Should School Hygienic Service Be Supervised by Health or Education Authorities?

On September 7, 1924, the Fourth American Child Welfare Congress will be held in Santiago, Chile. The managers of the Congress hope that persons interested may attend from the United States. This Congress occurs once in two years and brings together persons interested in child welfare from all the principal Central and South American countries. Further details may be had from the Chile-American Association, 32 Broadway, New York City.

### GERMAN CHILDREN

Dr. Haven Emerson, who investigated conditions among German children for the American Friends' (Quaker) Service Committee, reports scurvy among children admitted to hospitals up to 40 percent., pulmonary tuberculosis frequent, even in pre-school ages, which is almost unheard of; rickets showing in skull bones of infants, as well as among older children. Milk is reserved for nursing mothers and children under two and a half years of age. In spite of their own relief prob-

lems, Austrians are conducting feeding stations in Berlin and receiving German children into their homes.

The Quakers are supporting average families on \$10 per month.

### "PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD

"What a large proportion of physical defects are to be found in the young was shown at the Better Babies' Conference held in connection with the Illinois State Fair in October, 1923. Of 1,076 children between the ages of six months and six years who were examined, only one child fully reached the standard of normal measurements used.

"Enlarged glands, abnormalities of feet and legs, minor skin troubles, disturbances of nutrition, decayed teeth, and especially enlarged tonsils made up most of the physical defects found. Of the group 614 were reported to have been breast fed and 130 others partially so.

"The great majority of defects found in these earlier years are easily corrected by medical and dental attention, and when they are so amended a great deal of discomfort, often pain, and yet more interference with normal development, are prevented. One of the chief objects of the medical examination of children when they reach school age is to detect and remedy hampering physical defects. These defects ought to be looked for and corrected much earlier than this.

"When the family doctor comes to be generally regarded as the family health adviser, his function being to prevent even more than to cure disease, the pre-school age will receive the medical attention which its importance demands. It is in these early years that the seed is sown for so many of the defects which were found to make more than one-third of our young men unfit for military service when examined at the beginning of the World War. With these defects remedied as they should be at the earliest possible moment, children will come to the school age much better prepared to undertake and to profit by the training for life which the schools are designed to afford."

HYGEIA—February, 1924.

### NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

The Juvenile Protective Association of San Francisco reports that because of the economy period in the States finances and appropriations, and with enforcement down to a minimum, there has come a great increase in child labor. This has made necessary a study of present conditions, with special emphasis on street trades and vaudeville acts in motion picture houses

where children take part in cheap performances, principally at the expense of their welfare. This study is likely to reveal interesting information to show the school's social responsibility as greater than that of other agencies. Simple talks are being given to parents on the financial value of systematic education and on the proper use of leisure time being important for the sake of the child's mental and moral training. The discussion of family problems is resulting in a sympathetic understanding of the child mind.

The Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of Idaho has tried to create a state-wide interest in its work by the Superintendent of the Society speaking at many meetings of women's clubs, organizations, societies and churches, and carefully explaining the purpose for which the Society was organized and the manner in which the work is carried on. The result has been a splendid co-operation from practically every club, society and organization throughout the state.

Idaho's social service workers formed a federation in April, 1923. The purpose of this organization is to avoid duplication and to create a better spirit of co-operation. This federation has established a confidential exchange, and has completed a plan to bring Dr. Philip A. Parsons, Dean of the School of Social Service of the University of Oregon, for an all-day session on February 27th.

Miss Martha H. Davis, formerly in charge of the Ulster County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, has accepted a position with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society and will be in charge of the Southern Division, located at Du Quoin, Illinois. The former supervisor of this District, Miss Flora L. Schutz, has been transferred to the position of case supervisor in the Chicago office of the Society.

The latest development in the Kansas field is the organization of all child welfare agencies into the Kansas Child Welfare League. It was necessary to effect this organization in order that the agencies may have representation in the State Council of Social Agencies. At the same time there is an opportunity for good to be done by calling conferences of these agencies once a year, which it was voted to do.

The Kansas Children's Home Society accomplished a large work in having operations performed on crippled children during the past year. Some of these children were wards of the Society. This has created a great interest in local circles where the children resided. Four children had operations for club feet, which were entirely successful. One little boy had a congenital dis-



located shoulder, which is now in good shape. Three children were crippled as a result of infantile paralysis, and the surgeons have done wonders for them.

Through the financial support of the Baltimore Alliance and the co-operation of the Johns Hopkins Hospital a dental clinic has been established for the use of Henry Watson Children's Aid Society wards. A dental examination is now a part of the routine medical examination and all recommendations are immediately carried to completion. A regular dental card is made out for each child, with a diagram form of the work done. When the work is completed the dentist designates the time the child should return and the cards are filed according to months. This places the dental care upon an equal footing with medical attention and gives it the prominence it deserves in preserving health. The results of this system are amazingly successful when compared with those obtained through the use of dental dispensaries and the charity work of private dentists.

On February 1, 1924, the work of the Boston North End Mission, organized in 1867, on request of its Board of Directors, was turned over to the Boston Children's Aid Association, and the staff of that organization will for the present combine that work with its own.

Miss Katharine P. Hewins, General Secretary of the Church Home Society, Boston, Massachusetts, reports that the Children's Department of the Boston Council of Social Agencies is experimenting in staff participation—something that as far as we know has not yet been tried in any other Council. The Staff Council, an organization composed of staff members (case workers, supervisors and one associate director), is free to develop its own program for study and discussion. Five delegates have been appointed to attend the monthly meetings of the Children's Department, these delegates having the status of associate members, which carries the right of discussion participation but without a vote. Interest centers in this effort to bring about a more democratic representation of social workers in discussions which have hitherto been confined to executives and board members.

If the experiment succeeds the present plan, or a modification of it, is likely to be applied to other Council Departments. In that event it will doubtless lead eventually to the extension of suffrage to the staff delegates.

The Jewish Children's Bureau of Boston was established in 1918, arranging with the City and State

Departments and all other child-placing organizations in Boston to care for all the Jewish children who are eligible for placement. At time of organization, the purpose of the Bureau was to provide a Jewish home for every normal Jewish child.

The demand for the services of the Bureau became so great, that it was necessary to undertake the care of medical and problematic cases. Infants to four years and the greater number of these medical and problematic cases are placed in non-Jewish homes.

In addition to foster home care the Bureau has provided summer camps for both boys and girls, thus giving over four hundred children a three weeks' vacation each year.

### EFFECTS OF GLANDULAR DISTURBANCE

At the recent Congress of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Cincinnati, conditions of mental retardation, delinquency, dwarfism, gigantism and other defects were discussed and illustrated. Dr. B. B. Breese, Professor of Psychology at the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Louis Lurie, Director of the Psychopathic Institute of the Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, maintained these conditions could be materially improved by glandular therapy. Eight children were shown as exhibits. They suffered from deficiency in the pituitary glands, and were treated by pituitary extracts. One lad of seven, apparently hopelessly feeble-minded, had advanced four school grades in three years. Others, dwarfs and giants, were made to develop properly.

### "WRECKING CHILDREN"

Dr. J. N. Hurty, formerly Commissioner of Health of Indiana, recently reports:

"The wrecking of children by parents is not rare. It is generally through ignorance (which a great philosopher has said 'is the only sin'), or through a sin of omission, which is as hideous as a sin of commission.

"An instance of child wrecking by parental neglect is related by a public nurse. While driving in her flivver out to a country home, she overtook a school boy with a decided limp. She took him in her machine to the school he attended and there examined him, finding that his leg was all right, but that he had a lump in his side. This proved to be a partially strangulated hernia. Walking was so painful that he at first refused to go to school, but threats of a whipping from his father started him. An immediate operation was necessary. The bill permitting counties to employ nurses, which was before the last legislature, was defeated for economy's sake. Thus is the virtue of economy made to carry a sin. Bad government is simply neglect of science. An expert in the matter of estimating mental age has said: 'The average mental age of the members of the last legislature was about twelve years.'"

### A SPECIALIZED JOB

Members whose staffs are large enough to allow of specialization, or in cities where co-operation is developed, will be interested in the following suggestion which appears in "The Family" for January, 1924:

"Toledo reports a new specialist on its staff. A year and a half ago the Social Service Federation appointed a legal aid worker to gather documentary information from courts and other public departments. The success of the experiment now seems assured and worth passing on to other societies. The Federation employs about fifteen family case workers, including some student workers. The securing of birth, death, marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship, and property records and other public documentary information, the filing of petitions in the juvenile court, the preparing of lunacy affidavits, the securing of warrants, and the taking up of matters with judges by so many workers, especially the less experienced, caused confusion and waste of time. Many times on the same day several of these workers would bother the same officials for similar information on the cases they were handling. This irritated the public officials and it was impossible to secure the best type of co-operation.

"The special worker is permitted to go directly to the records at the courthouse and secure any information she may desire without disturbing the clerks. She files dependency and delinquency affidavits in the juvenile court, and assists the case workers in the preparation of lunacy affidavits and warrants; she takes up matters with the city prosecutor, state prosecutor, judges and other court officers. The case worker may or may not be present at these discussions according to the discretion of the case supervisor, but the legal aid worker, whether or not she takes the initiative in the interview, is always present, so that she may be prepared to continue contacts on the case with the officials. This is true also when court cases are heard. Naturally, since she is at the courthouse most of the time, she is the one with whom the judges take up matters in which the Social Service Federation is interested.

"Public documentary information is now secured in every case as a routine matter instead of occasionally, as formerly. The information procured is more accurate because it is obtained by one who has specialized in this work (especially the verification of records of property titles and of mortgages) and the case workers have learned the value of this information.

"This plan has been a tremendous time saver for the case workers and there has been a definite gain in relations with the public officials. The judges and the prosecuting attorney have more definite knowledge about the Social Service Federation; they know what service they may expect, and have conferred with the legal aid worker on many problems. For instance, several of the judges hearing divorce cases where children are concerned have recently requested that the Federation assist them in determining the disposition of the children; these judges have also recommended the work to other officials. In some cases the prosecuting attorney has asked for information and advice

before presenting evidence to the grand jury. In addition there are numerous valuable by-products from this closer contact which make for more effective work."

### CHILD WELFARE NEWS

New Bedford, Massachusetts, schools are trying to evolve a solution for a prevalent social problem. Last year they had mothercraft courses in the continuation schools for girls of fourteen and fifteen. It was a required subject, totalling forty hours, about one-third being given to infant welfare and two-thirds to home nursing. In this continuation course only a very few hours per week are provided; therefore the course stretched over a very considerable part of the year. The continuation school group not only represented those who may well care for some of the children after working hours but are also to be considered the prospective mothers of a few years hence, since they marry early, as a rule.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union reports that the First Congress of Criminology and Penology was held in Mexico City in October, 1923, all of the Mexican cities and many scientific societies sending representatives. One of the sessions discussed juvenile courts and juvenile delinquency and the removal of its causes. Another discussed individual tests for mental examinations of delinquents and the classification of prisoners on the basis of such examinations.

The American Child Health Association in its pamphlet entitled, "My Little Child's Health," gives a bibliography for the pre-school child, which is of unusual service because of the new interest that is being created in problems relating to that period of the child's life.

A Child Guidance Demonstration Clinic was opened in Los Angeles January 1, 1924, by the Division for the Prevention of Delinquency of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. During the demonstration period of a year a number of pediatricians, neurologists, psychiatrists, and social workers will work in the clinic as volunteers. An outstanding feature of the Los Angeles plan is intensive work with a limited number of individual cases to illustrate what can be done if the community's resources are concentrated on a given problem child. As the Los Angeles public school system has already developed special classes and special schools and individual methods of training problem children, and the city has a well organized juvenile court, the experiment will be one of unusual value.



In the December Bulletin of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare is a report of Belgian work for the relief of war orphans. The Committee in charge of this visits children in their care and supplies them with clothing, shoes and general assistance. It is interesting to read "that in accordance with the fundamental principles that the Association has adopted at the very outset of its work, they had always seen that no war orphan was sent to any inmate receiving institution or to any establishment run on boarding-school lines, whenever it could be possibly avoided."

Out of 17,969 orphans only 571 had been sent to institutions.

Puericulture centers in the Philippines are getting good results. The one at Pitogo, Tayabas, conducts a maternity ward for mothers unable to afford a physician. That at San Narciso, Zambales, has directly affected infant mortality in that district, reducing it in the year 1922 by 17 percent. Much of its service is taken into the home, where mothers are instructed in baby care. Lectures are also given by the nurses at the Center.

An extension of the interest of Rotary Clubs in crippled children has resulted in the formation of the Illinois Crippled Children's Society, sponsored by the Rotary Clubs of the State, with its headquarters at Springfield. Its orthopedic director is Dr. Clarence W. East, formerly of the Bureau of Child Welfare of the State Department of Public Health. The crippled children's clinics now existing in the State will be taken over by the new society.

One of the questions causing spirited discussion at a recent meeting of the workers of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society was "Is non-attendance at church sufficient *reason* for refusing a prospective home for the child?" By informal vote it was agreed that the child has as good a right to a religious atmosphere in a home as to a moral atmosphere but church attendance alone was no test.

"Little Gypsies of the Fruit," by the late Arthur Gleason, in Hearst's International Magazine of February, 1924, is not only interesting in itself but is a good illustration of popular treatment of a children's problem. The fact that it appears in a popular monthly magazine also indicates a general interest in children's welfare.

Dr. Warren B. Hill, Superintendent of the Wisconsin

Children's Home Society, at the recent Middle Western Child Welfare Conference said that the Bible tells him Solomon was the first children's case worker, but he wonders whether women nowadays might not have called Solomon's "bluff."

**H**AVE you read all of the League's publications? We can supply the following in such numbers as are desired:

**BULLETIN No. 6.**—The Need for Psychological Interpretation in the Placement of Dependent Children, by Jessie Taft, Ph.D.

Price, Fifteen Cents

**BULLETIN No. 7.**—What Dependent Children Need. Edited by C. V. Williams.

Price, Fifty Cents

**BULLETIN No. 9.**—Condensed Report of a Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Rochester, New York, by Henry W. Thurston.

Price, Fifty Cents

**CASE STUDIES, CASE No. 1,** Edited by Miss Georgia G. Ralph.

Price, Thirty Cents

Twenty-five or more copies, Twenty-five Cents each

## ENCLOSURES

(Sent to members of League only)

The enclosures for this month are:

1. Leaflet of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society.
2. Leaflet published by Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization, New York City.
3. Record Form B-3, recently issued by the League.

## CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—Board of Children's Guardians of District of Columbia, Washington. J. E. Stuart, Agent.

**MARYLAND.**—Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, and Maryland Children's Aid Society, Baltimore. George L. Jones, General Secretary, resigned. Talbot County Branch, Maryland Children's Aid Society, Easton. Mrs. Beulah E. Hunt, Social Director, to succeed Miss Marie C. Judge, resigned.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Children's Aid Association of Hampshire County, Northampton. Miss Marjorie W. Ferguson, General Secretary.

**NEBRASKA.**—Nebraska Humane Society, Omaha. Welcome W. Bradley, Secretary and Executive, resigned.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Juvenile Welfare Commission of Charleston. Moved to 37 Broad Street.

### INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

*President, MISS KATHARINE P. HEWINS, Boston, Mass.*

*Vice-President, WILLIAM HODSON, Minneapolis, Minn.*

*Secretary and Treasurer, MRS. L. FREDERIC PEASE,  
New York*

#### MEETING AT TORONTO

Plans have been made whereby the Inter-City Conference is to hold a joint session with the Children's Division, National Conference of Social Work, at Toronto. This arrangement came about as a result of the confusion arising in past years, and especially at Washington last June, when the so-called Kindred Groups held their many meetings distinct from the National Conference of Social Work. Those of our members who were in Washington at that time need no description of the difficulties encountered, and will rejoice that the Inter-City Conference, because of the importance of its subject, is one of those groups which has been invited to participate in a joint session.

Our annual business meeting is expected to be held at a luncheon at an hour when other Kindred Groups will meet for the transaction of their business. The whole scheme holds promise of simplification of procedure.

#### REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The proceedings of the Inter-City Conference on Illegitimacy, held in Chicago on February 7, 1924, in connection with the Middle Western Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America, will be published in the March issue of the BULLETIN.

#### FORMATION OF LOCAL CONFERENCES

Mrs. Emma Wylie Ballard, Executive Secretary, Hope Cottage Association, Dallas, Texas, writes that a group of social workers in that city is organizing a local conference. Plans are on foot for the forming of a local organization in Detroit following the meeting of the mid-west Conference on Illegitimacy at Chicago. St. Paul, Minnesota, has recently organized a Conference on Illegitimacy with the following officers:

Chairman: Miss Elizabeth Yerxa, Case Supervisor of the Children's Bureau.

Vice-Chairman: Miss Catherine M. Koster, Supt.

Secretary-Treasurer: Commandant Bertha Thomas of the Salvation Army Rescue Home.

Chairman, Program Committee: Miss Lucille Quinlan, Volunteer, Ramsey County Child Welfare Board.

Chairman, Publicity Committee: Mrs. Helen Anderson Young, Director of Social Service, St. Paul Medical Dispensary.

The group consists of social workers and executives connected with various maternity homes, hospitals and

private agencies definitely working with the problem of the unmarried mother and her child. They plan to have case discussions at each meeting, beginning with such problems as the pregnant girl or unmarried mother with a venereal disease and the girl who comes from another state either pregnant or with a child. The Publicity Committee will make an effort to do educational work through the newspapers, clubs, and churches.

Mr. Homer Borst, Secretary, Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies, reports that the principal work of the Conference in Indianapolis this year has been concerned with adjustments between organizations for the purpose of greater efficiency, a shift of intake between two maternity homes, a plan for boarding unmarried mothers in private homes before and after confinement or for the developing of additional institutional facilities and co-operation with hospitals for confinement service. It is also considering the need in the legislative field of further legislation to give specific responsibility to the State Board of Children's Guardians in relation to illegitimate children.

#### CASE WORK QUESTION RAISED

From Mrs. Mary Holland, Superintendent Denver Children's Welfare Bureau, comes the following inquiry on which the BULLETIN invites discussion:

"When babies of the normal unmarried mothers are placed in select foster boarding homes, partly paid for by the mother commensurate with her income, and the amount necessary for the child's maintenance is supplemented by a child-caring agency for a limited time, does this plan tend to develop another community problem later on? Just what is a good plan for best assisting the young unmarried mother in keeping her baby in a select foster boarding home, when the budget of the interested child-caring agency is inadequate to aid her, other than a limited period of time, perhaps for three years?"

"I shall be very glad," writes Mrs. Holland, "to have the opinion of agencies which have already worked out this problem."

#### RESULT OF WORK FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS IN EASTBOURNE, ENGLAND

The mortality rate for illegitimate infants last year in the Borough of Eastbourne was 37.0 per 1000, that of legitimate, 45.2. The low rate for the illegitimate children is attributed to the careful work for the unmarried mothers and their infants extended throughout the borough.

#### MEMBERSHIP DUES

The Annual Dues for membership in the Inter-City Conference on Illegitimacy are, for organizations, \$5.00, for individuals, \$1.00, payable and sent to the Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. L. Frederic Pease, 1133 Broadway, Room 301, New York City.